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OFFICE FURNITURE In Great Variety, manufacture T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulkon-st., New-York, Deaks, Library Tables, &c.

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Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-York,
ddress all correspondence simply "The Tribune," Newddress all correspondence simply "The Tribune,"

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and tris for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be sived at the following branch offices in New-York: branch office, 1.288 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. co. 950 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sta., till 8 p. m. to. 808 West 23d-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. to. 760 3d-ave. near 37th-st., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. to. 1.007 3d-ave. hear 60th-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. to. 180 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave., 10 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. Union Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner 14th-st. 106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave. 1.708 1st-ave. 1.708 1st-ave. 125th-st., open until 7:30 p. m. IN OTHER CITIES.

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New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords moved the second reading of the Parnell Commission bill and severely criticised the Opposition he was answered by Baron Herscheff. = J. J. O'Kelly, Irish member of Parliament, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for violation of the Crimes Act. == The Nicaraguan Canal contract was ratified by the Costa Rican Congress and signed by the President of that country. === The Paris Labor Exchange was partly reopened. - William Henry Cross (Conservative) was elected to Parliament from the West Derby Division, of Liverpool.

Congress.-Both Houses in session. - Senate: The bill to regulate interstate commerce by telegraph was passed. === House: Mr. Springer's est haste to get consideration for the Oklahoma bill created much comment.

Domestic.-Thousands of people viewed the coffin containing the body of General Sheridan, which lay in St. Matthew's Church, Washington. The race for the Goelet cups was won by the sloop Volunteer and the schooner Sachem. == General Harrison was not visited by delegations. Several lives were lost in a fire at Chattanooga. - Maxwell, the murderer of Preller, was hanged in St. Louis. City and Suburban.-Mr. Blaine arrived on the

steamer City of New-York; was welcomed at afternoon, and in the evening he was serenaded by representatives of labor organization York and its vicinity; an address to him was delivered by Mr. Healy and a ringing reply was made by Mr. Blaine. - The Aqueduct Investigating Committee came to a temporary standstill for lack of witnesses. === The coroner's jury censured the directors of the Twenty-third Street Car Company, as well as the driver, for the death Levy. ___ James F. Slade committed suicide at the Florence apartdefeated the Pittsburg nine, 2 to 1. arrived on the City of New-York. - Joggins raft anchored off College Point, === The letter carriers denied that they ever thought of drugging drinking water, and the clerks in the Post Office complained that there were not enough men employed in the mailing department, = Stocks moderately active, and after some reaction closed

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Fair; stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest 84 degrees; lowest, 66; average, 72.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The body of General Sheridan lies in St. Matthew's Church, at Washington, and during the greater part of yesterday men, women and children by thousands passed by it. The coffin was kept closed and the face was not visible. To-day the funeral services will be held, and the gallant General will be laid to rest in the National Cemetery, where nearly 17,000 soldiers of the Civil War have been buried. He will literally sleep at the head of an army.

It hardly comes with good grace for the Aqueduct Investigating Committee to demur at the Mayor's taking his vacation now, considering that the members of the committee have themselves just got back from a vacation of nearly three weeks. Mr. Hewitt will be an interesting witness, provided he tells some things the community are anxious to hear about, and he will be in prime condition to testify when he returns. Besides, Mr. Hewitt is not a man to be rubbed the wrong way.

That the huge Joggins raft has arrived here in safety is both reassuring and alarmingreassuring because the danger of its going adrift and smashing into some vessel in the dead of night is over; alarming because the success of this journey will be likely to stimulate other like schemes, to the continual peril of all who go to sea. It is certainly a cheap way to transport lumber, and the cheapness will easily cause the risk to be incurred. When the International Marine Conference is finding ways to promote safety at sea, the necessity of prohibiting rafts of this kind will probably not be overlooked.

The official inquiry into the causes of the disastrous Bowery are last week shows, according to the testimony of the Superintendent of Buildings, that the law had been complied with strictly. In Mr. D'Oench's opinion the loss of life that occurred is proof that the law is insufficient. That the law had been fully obeyed

who examined the factory shortly before the fire. That so many persons perished in this case was apparently due to their lack of presence of mind and their failure to realize their peril. It was stated a week ago that one of the fire-escapes had been taken down without authority. Do the buildings officials know anything about this? The Coroner should ask this question before he gets through.

The point in Mr. Blaine's speech last night which aroused the greatest enthusiasm and created the deepest impression was his emphatic statement, "I have no sores to heal." This called forth the most stirring cheers, and it was immediately followed by the assertion that he would rather have such a cordial welcome as he had received than any office that could be bestowed upon him. Mr. Blaine spoke words of most hearty approval of the Republican candidates. He pronounced General Harrison "a man of civil experience, a man of heroic record in the war, a man of great purity of character, a man of great firmness." Equally high praise was bestowed on Mr. Morton. This is a sufficient earnest of Mr. Blaine's purpose to do all in his power for the success of his party, which he believes to be vitally necessary to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

MR. BLAINE'S FIRST WORDS. Mr. Blaine's self-effacement was the most remarkable feature of his reception. No American ever received a heartier or more impressive welcome on returning to his country, and none ever succeeded in putting himself so quietly and contentedly in the background. The tidings that 40,000 Republicans had been marching the previous night in honor of his coming must have fired the blood even of this veteran campaigner and leader of men; but can see, the Charleston authorities have done while there was no lack of appreciation on his part of the unprecedented honors accorded to him, his first thoughts were of the gallant American soldier who had passed away while he had been at sea. The death of Sheridan to the spread of the disease. Surgeon-Genwas the shadow darkening the threshold of the American home to which he had returned; sympathy, putting out of mind the splendid himself receiving. One graceful act of selfeven greater emphasis in the more formal address of the evening.

Mr. Blaine, like General Harrison, regards the wage question as the core of the tariff controversy. Nine-tenths of our population are dependent on some form of labor as a means of living. These wage-earners thrive and prosper as they have opportunity for employment. Protection has aided them by multiplying and diversifying industries and by rendering their labor remunerative. Free Trade will stimulate the foreign supply and restrict the home demand for labor. It will whatever public precautions are necessary, but depress wages and deprive thousands of Ameri- individuals cannot escape their own responsican working people of employment. This is bility. Personal cleanliness, well ordered the living issue in politics to-day, and it concerns the great mass of workers whose only capital is their labor. Mr. Blaine has landed times, and when the unavoidable conditions in New-York with earnest words of entreaty are favorable for the spread of an existing and warning on his lips for the humblest and pestilence they are absolutely indispensable. poorest of his fellow-citizens. Their future is at stake in the struggle between Republicanism Quarantine by the committee of the Republican and Democracy. The enemies of protection Club and prominent citizens on the steamer Laura | are fighting the battle of European cheap labor M. Starin; he was taken to the Fifth Avenue and misery. Will American workingmen lend ulating the immigration of Chinese who are Hotel, where great crowds greeted him in the their support to a cause that is fatal to their anxious to get into the country before the pro-

he has been contrasting wherever he has been increase is due to a fear of action by Congress Western poet puts it. On the whole, the abandonto it the home market that deserves the confilaws of supply and demand, and there is an to visit San Francisco and look into this subarmy of the unemployed in every town, and ject. there is another great horde that must either ployment and to raise the rates of wages by wise and beneficent economic system. Mr. Blaine, with all the emphasis which he can command, reminds the country of these weighty

considerations. the decision of the tariff controversy rests with those whose interests are vitally affected. Capital can always take care of itself. Labor needs the protection of tariff law.

A CURIOUS PARALLEL. There is a curious resemblance between the general outlines of the Maxwell case, brought to a conclusion yesterday by the execution of strong effort was made by the friends and fused to interfere with the operation of the law, and Lawson was executed. In both these cases the criminal had received a medical ed-

In Maxwell's case the British Government sought delay at the last moment, and here too there was an intimation of fresh evidence, though neither here nor in the Lawson, case was any specific statement made as to the is also the opinion of the building inspector | nature or bearing of the alleged new testi-

mony. There is no reason to doubt that the believing that new light could have been been granted. The facts, however, seem to show that governments in these days of false sentiment are becoming as amenable as judges, juries and prosecuting officers to the pressure would speedily nullify the laws which exist for the protection of the Commonwealth.

YELLOW FEVER THREATS. It is officially announced by the Board of Health of Duval County, Florida, of which Jacksonville is the capital, that yellow fever is now "prevalent" in that city and "tending to return, unless he has a lawful wife, child to become epidemic." A precise statement in or parent in the United States, or property such cases is rightly demanded, and if there here of the value of \$1,000, or debts to the still remains a lingering doubt, the authorities are justified in confining themselves to the announcement of merely an epidemic tendency.

It can scarcely be questioned, however, that inces. The House should imitate the promptthe epidemic stage is about to be reached, and from this time the progress of the disease in Jacksonville and at other infected points in Florida will be watched with sympathetic interest and with some degree of apprehension

all over the country. It is announced that the city of Charleston has promptly declared a quarantine against Jacksonville by sea and land; that the steamers which touch there on their way to New-York must bereafter avoid one or the other of the two Southern ports, that passengers will be stopped seven miles from the city, and that the mails will not be allowed to proceed without disinfection. Doubtless the sudden enforcement of these precautions will cause inconvenience and irritation, but so far as we wisely. Their decisive action has followed not idle rumors, but an official proclamation. It is also satisfactory to note other signs of a determination to make an effective resistance eral Hamilton has telegraphed authority to burn infected bedding and clothing at Tampa and and he speke of it with profound emotion and | Manitee, and in response to his suggestion Senator Call introduced a joint resolution yestertribute of respect and affection which he was day appropriating \$200,000 "for the prevention and suppression of yellow fever in the effacement opened the way for another. In interstate commerce of the United States." the next breath he was addressing, not the There is not the slightest occasion for a panic, throng of political friends and ardent admirers but there is every reason for the exercise of who had gathered about him to welcome him common prudence. Florida is not the only home, but the toiling millions throughout the centre of contagion near at hand. The disland, whose welfare, happiness and progress ease is now epidemic in Havana, and is a conare imperilled by free-trade legislation. It stant menace to every port that trades with was to them that his first words of greeting Cuba. Yellow fever is not an enemy to be and warning were spoken, and repeated with trifled with at any time, and least of all in the middle of a hot summer.

So far as New-York is concerned, the alertness and efficiency which for two threatening years warded off the approach of cholera may be trusted to prevent the arrival of yellow by land from Florida to our doors, both because the period of transit is shorter, and because overland communication is much more difficult to inspect and control. We may reasonably expect the Board of Health to take homes, sensible diet and clothing, sobriety and cheerfulness are excellent safeguards at all

The second Chinese Restriction Treaty has had the same effect as the first-that of stiminterests? The appeal, as Mr. Blaine says, hibition takes effect. A long memorial which reason than the desire to select some specially hapfold industries and protects labor by securing | centive to evasion of the law by unscrupulous dence and support of working people. Eng- an earnest appeal to the House Committee on land leaves its toiling millions to the natural Immigration, of which Mr. Ford is chairman, bananas, and ready stilettes.

The action of the Republicans of the Senate emigrate or starve. In America it is the in passing so promptly, with only Democratic privilege of Government both to stimulate em- votes in opposition, a bill to carry the treaty into effect, will undoubtedly be gratefully received on the Pacific Coast. Thus far the rate of arrivals does not seem to be so great as it the evening to a great audience of working and August 5, 1882, when the ninety days of people. They were told that they could have grace allowed by Congress expired, the arrivals of England and Europe if they were content to take the wages of foreign workmen and to live under the same wretched conditions. If they were unwilling to make these tremendous sacrifices, they must work and vote against England's candidate and stand by the American economic system. In Mr. Blaine's judgment this is the sum of the unofficed particular and in the following twenty-eight years and the decision of the tariff controversy tests with the sum of the land twhich is the way ocean the decision of the tariff controversy tests with the sum of the managing politicians, but the way ocean the way ocean the way ocean the wages of figures are mistaken. It will be won by the magic of governor Morehouse, of Missouri, seems to have seem the per month. It is a singular fact that the immigration has scarcely diminished at all since they were unwilling to make these tremendous sacrifices, they must work and vote against England's candidate and stand by the American economic system. In Mr. Blaine's judgment this is the sum of the tariff controversy tests with the sum of the unofficial publications with the magic of discussions in the managing in the medium of the unofficial publications with the magic of links are machastle instance is to be found in the report of a meeting took instance is to be found in the report of a meeting took instance is to be found in the report of a meeting took instance is to be found in the report of a meeting took instance is to be found in the report of a meeting took instance is to be found in the report of a meeting took instance is to be found in the report of a meeting took instance is to be found in the report of a meeting took instance is to be found in the report of a meeting took instance is to be found in the report of a meeting took instance is to be found in the report of a meeting took and that all since in the managine politicians with the whole matter in the managine politicians with the managine of flux instance is to be found in the report of a meeting took and the took on t treaty in 1880, the average number of Chinesa arrivals at San Francisco alone each year was 8,772, or a monthly average of about 731. making a total during that period of 253,085. During the six years and seven menths following the date of the treaty, and ending with monthly average of 1,034, being a relative in- more memorable than her first trip. the murderer, and that of Lawson, who was crease over previous years of nearly 50 per hanged several years since in England for the cent. Between August 5, 1882, when the Re-30, 1887, there arrived at that port by steamer delay on the ground of new evidence. The of the treaty. But still more striking figures request was, in accordance with routine, re- can be given. The largest Chinese immigrawas during the first six months of 1887, when 22,297 annually. The exception was during the period just noted, when the Chinese were effect.

still easier. Writs of habeas corpus are issued, disposition of these two cases was not strictly and the Chinese are taken from the steamers in accordance with justice, nor any ground for before the customs officials have made the necessary examinations. After a slight prethrown upon either had the delay solicited liminary examination the Chinaman is released on bail, and roams the city. When he is examined a long time afterward he has had an excellent opportunity to acquire all the local knowledge necessary to enable him, with the of a maudlin feeling, indulgence in which friendly perjury of other Chinese, to pass himself off for a former resident.

The special design of the new law is to close this wide door to fraud, at least as regards Chinamen who may leave after this date. It is therefore provided that after the passage of the act no Chinese laborer in the United States shall be permitted, after having left, same amount due him and pending settlement The law stops immigration from the English treaty ports as well as from the Chinese provness of the Senate.

THE SPREAD OF WESTERN ETIQUETTE The other day a party of sailors went ashore in Brooklyn, and one of their number, refusing to drink with some sociable Italians, was stabbed by the latter. Now, while it is well known that the Italian blood is hot, and that the use of the knife to redress social grievances is a venerable custom in Italy, the resenting of a refusal to drink is something new on the part of these interesting immigrants. It appears, in fact, to indicate the spread of far-Western etiquette, and may be regarded as showing the rapidity with which for eign elements are absorbed and assimilated in these days of quick and general communication. The custom of killing men for refusing to drink was instituted many years age, on what was then the frontier. It obtained extensively in California during the haleyon and vociferous era of '49 and '50. Many otherwise estimable persons fell victims at that time to a deficiency of judg-For a "tenderfoot" to conclude that he vas not thirsty, or that he preferred to drink in other company, when genially solicited by son reigning " Terror," was then apt to be a fatal mistake; and the summary taking-off of the recalcitrant person seldom aroused in the unsympathetic breasts of the spectators any other feeling than one of contemptuous surprise that a man should exist so foolish as to decline to "nominate his pizon" when frankly invited so to do. The generating cause of the resentment which

in such cases found expression in pistol-shot or knife-thrust was undoubtedly a somewhat unduly cultivated self-esteem. To the "Terror" of the mining-camp a refusal to partake his hospitality implied a silent but none the less offensive assumption of superiority on the part of the refuser. The latter was regarded as "putting on airs," and that was something the frontier community never could stand. Verdant strangers, who in all innocence of purpose entered that free-andeasy world wearing the "stove-pipe-hat" and "biled shirt" of the conventional East, literally took their lives in their hands. mere sight of those symbols of a cast-off civilizafever by sea. A greater danger is involved tion often evoked the wildest outbreaks, at the in the transportation of passengers and freight subsidence of which the devoted stranger was a melancholy and hopeless wreck. But the unwritten social code of the West drew the line of toleration short and sharp at the refusal of an invitation to drink. Doubtless unconscious cerebration of whiskey was prima facie unnatural, and, therefore, suspicious. Thus it followed logically that before a nermal human being would refuse whiskey he must be dominated by some powerful feeling; and what could that be but scorn or hatred of the person giving the rejected invitation? Hence, he must be an enemy, and that point once reached, self-defence not only justified

but enjoined the subsequent lethal proceedings. This peculiar and in some respects embarrassing code prevailed in the West for many years, and it might have flourished yet but for the fact that some particularly homicidal Terrors abused it, going so far as to shoot persons who had not in terms re fused to drink, but had merely hesitated-possibly, has just been adopted in San Francisco by a py phrase in which to testify the cheerfulness of of premeditation or self-consciousness in the unaffected address which he delivered in response to the greetings in the harbor, but Mr. Blaine's heart went out at one to the state of 1,200 per month, not sponse to the greetings in the harbor, but coming in at the rate of 1,200 per month, not medium of Vigilance Committees—after a slight visit, early next month, the King and Queen of Rumourse of whose discipline "the subsequent promines of whose discipline "the subsequent promines at their casile of Pelesch." sands of American working people whose lot lieved, have a right to enter the country. This coedings interested them no more," as a in Europe with that of less favored and de- upon the new treaty. It is even alleged that ment of the good old custom seems to have been == Francis Wilson and Marshall P. Wilder spairing toilers. He had a message to deliver there are as many as 20,000 Chinamen waitto them. He could not keep the words back. ing in China to be shipped to our shores. Each than probable that an attempt to revive it would He knows now what he only faintly realized one of these represents \$250 in fees and exeighteen months ago-that it is the Government penses for transportation and landing, and this however, moves in eyeles, according to some that steadily promotes employment in maniseems to be taking hold upon the plastic natures of the sunny children of Italy who are at present endowing us with their cheap labor, over-ripe

That was very neatly put by Judge Morrison, of Arizona. "I have just been thinking," said he. that if Grover Cleveland had been defeated four years ago, and was coming back from Europe, low many people would come this far to meet him." The comparison will perhaps make the full significance of the demonstration in Mr. Blaine's honor clear to some who have not apprewas during the period between the negotiation ciated it. A spontaneous tribute of such proporof the former treaty and the time at which tions to a private citizen is a most extraordinary It was fitting that a message designed pri- | Congress caused it to take effect. Between | event. It cannot be without a meaning. These marily for wage-carners should be delivered in November 17, 1880, the date of the treaty, men came from distant States, because they wanted pressure of any kind. And how many would have gone to meet Grover Cleveland under similar cir-

voyages are estimated) was 6 days and 21 hours. Her journals and brasses did not become heated, contrary to general expectation, but her machinery was not, of course, run at full speed. How far she will be able to cut down the ocean record is an open question, and her coming voyages will June 30, 1887, the average number of arrivals be a matter of peculiar interest. No passage annually at San Francisco was 12,414, or a that she makes in the future, however, will be

At last THE TRIBUNE has to regret that out of many hundred statements as to persons apmarged several years since in England for the better better into effect, and June of many hundred statements as to persons appointed by President Cleveland, one is definitely contradicted, and cannot be sustained by evidence. relatives of Lawson in this country to obtain a alone 36,564 Chinese, or a yearly average of Postmaster Brady writes that he was "the person reprieve, and Mr. Frelinghuysen, who was at 7,462; a monthly average of 621-almost exthe time Secretary of State, was induced to actly equalling the arrivals during the three it was said that he was short \$13,500 in his address the British Government, requesting years immediately preceding the negotiation accounts as sheriff'; that the statement was in sheriff of that or any other county, nor had he ever been short in his accounts in that or any ferred to the English Home Secretary, who resary correction, and wishes to have it understood they came at the rate of 1.857 a month, or by all who have read or may hereafter read the article in question that, as respects the Postmaster at Newark, Ohio, the statement is entirely with knowledge the suggestion which culminated hurrying into this country after the treaty had drawn, with regret that it should have appeared. been signed and before the law was to take It is found to be no longer possible to ascertain from what Democratic source the original paragraph was copied or miscopied, for among many said to be conclusive proof of it. A conflict which has arisen between the courts and customs officials at San Francisco makes frauds of them. The Postmaster writes: "I make the same and copying from the proper quotations of the journals from which they were taken, so that they could not afterward be verified, and this is one of them. The Postmaster writes: "I make they act as though they were taken, so that they could not afterward be verified, and they were taken, so that they could not afterward be verified, and this is one of them. The Postmaster writes: "I make they act as though they were not.

That magn ficent charity, the Fresh-Air Fund of New-York, is reported more prosperous than ever. The season already amount to more than \$20,000. This week nine hundred children will be sent out of the founders of New-York streets to so much gambling was done with them." We replied:

That magn ficent charity, the Fresh-Air Fund of New-York, is reported more prosperous than ever. The sums subscribed this season already amount to more than \$20,000. This week nine hundred children will be sent out of the founders of New-York streets to much a part of the Middle States.

do not believe you would suffer such an injustice and therein he is perfectly right. Being unable to determine where the statement originated, THE TRIBUNE withdraws it, and desires to have it regarded by readers as if it had not been made. How it originated-whether by mistake in the name of the place, or by erroneous publication in some other journal-it is no longer possible to ascertain. But Mr. Brady may be sure that there was no intention to do injustice to him or to any other official, for with the original publication we made this binding promise:

While great care has been taken to omit statements by these supporters of the Administration which were atterward found erroneous, it is possible that, in some instances, out of so many, satisfactory corrections have been overlooked, and if in any case this has happened, The Tribune will promptly publish a correction.

It is nearly three weeks since we printed the record of the President's appointments. We have received notice of many omissions, but this is absolutely the first and only declaration of an error. It is a pity that all our statements, with only a single exception so far as we know, should be correct, and that even one should be without

It is not Blaine of Maine now, but Blaine of the United States.

Surrogate Ransom has done a most commendable thing in assessing cests upon the contestant in a will case, where the contest was evidently made without the slightest justification. It is a precedent he might safely enlarge upon. It is a scandal that a man's will should be attacked, as it is so often, for no other purpose in the world than that the lawyers may carry off a part of the property for their fees. Discreetly applied, Surrogate Ransom's remedy ought to be effective in checking

The debate on the Mills bill is going along bravely The debate on the Mills bill is going along bravely in the House, Democrats and Republicans speaking alternately. Or rather it should be said Free Traders and Protectionists alternate, for it is evident in the House, as through the country, that political distinctions that for some time have meant nothing are passing away, and that the real political contest this year is to be between Protection and Free Trade.—(The Standard (Henry George's Organ).

Mr. George is a competent free-trade expert. He promptly recognized in the President's message last December the logic and direct application of free-trade arguments. Mr. Mills's speech he pronounced "a manly, vigorous and most effective free-trade speech." In the tariff debate in the House he discerns Protectionists on one side and Free Traders on the other. The issue new before the country, in like manner, he identifies clearly as a struggle between protection and

The Republicans of Michigan by an overwhelm ing majority adopted a vigorous and practical Temperance plank in their platform. This was follow ing directly in the footsteps of the Indiana Repub licans a few days before. The Republican party is the party of Temperance everywhere, and stands and searched for him. When found he was beyond for the protection of the home. for the protection of the home.

Mr. Cieveland is entitled to credit for having spoke out and laid before Congress without reservation the real facts of the case. The stone now set rolling will not stop until it has broken the idol of protection to pieces.—(London Dally News, Dec. 7, 1887. The message meant free trade last December when there was no reason for dissembling. Now that the London press has been warned of the scandal its stark naked candor has caused in America, it charges the Republican party with giving a dog a bad name."

A reading of the indictments found in the matter of the alleged libel upon Mayor Hewitt, with their antiquated and bombastic verbiage, suggests the familiar reflection that these old law forms are very absurd. When shall we have the good sense supplied the primary postulate that any refusal to abolish them? When a man is charged with libel, why not say " libel"; and when he is charged with murder, why not say " murder" in plain Eng-

PERSONAL.

Professor Atwater, the chemist, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., has received a call to "Premier" Mills is going to Boston presently to

speak at a Democratic rally. He will probably pose there as the founder of the protective system. They keep right on engaging Miss Mary Anderson o marry this, that or the other English lord; and iere is not a shadow of foundation for any of the

Queen Natalle of Servia, in intellect, education and character, is more than head and shoulders above her disreputable husband.

Saxon' is such a very foolish word that I never use it.

I see no reason why the two branches of the English folk should be adjusted. THE PRESIDENT AND PENNSYLVANIA GRANGERS Carlisle, Penn., Aug. 10 (Special).—Colonel R. H.

than \$50,000. He bequeathed as helrlooms his swiney Cup, his gold medal from the Emperor of NO, NOT ANSWERED; AND OUT OF THOUSANDS Austria, his gold medal from the King of Prussia, his gold, sliver and bronze medals from the late Emperor of the French, his insignia of Cavallere of the Order

General Alva's report is the land, the hypocrite. 'The London Gazette.' nearest to the truth of the other official reports published; but even that report contains some statements not be relied upon. To some of them may be attrib-uted the source of the faisehoods since circulated through the medium of the unofficial publications with which the press has abounded. Of this a remarkatile instance is to be found in the report of a magnification. not exactly correct. The others that I have seen can From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

meet with the pig-headed opposition of nearly half the passengers in every car. Americans individually

last paragraph we read was in relation to two young tellows about to attend church service, the men stoping at the door and making a bet upon the length of the sermon to be delivered."—(Brunswick (Me.) Telesco "Me and my gal hev cum ter town ter be was the remark of an Ulster County young man, as he entered the study of a Kingston clergyman the other day. Then he beamed like the full moon on the blushing damsel at his side. "Are her parents wil-ling?" asked the clergyman. "Willin'?" said the youth, "yer kin jest bet yer last hymn-book, dum-

minle, they bees; ain't they, Hanner?" "Yep, they am," replied the girl. And then, to remove all doubt, the gallant groom handed the clergyman the following note, written by the girl's mother: "Dere Sur-You kin merrie Hanner Jane tu Cherley Doe of yu he sure that it is him that bees with hur at ther tim a-fursed."

Immense quantities of fruit will go to waste this year in East Tennessee, because there is no way to go it to market.

There is no doubt that there is a lively turning Cleveland to Harrison. The tendency is well trated in and around Cambridge, Mass. The versity Press in Cambridge employs about ninety voters. In 1884 they stood: Electrotypers for Blaine .
Electrotypers for Cleveland .
Compositors for Blaine .
Compositors for Cleveland .
Now they stand:
Compositors for Harrison .
Compositors for Cleveland .
Electrotypers for Cleveland .
Electrotypers for Cleveland .
Electrotypers for Cleveland .
Electrotypers for Cleveland .

Electrotypers for Cleveland .

Electrotypers for Cleveland .

Electrotypers for Cleveland .

Electrotypers for Cleveland .

Electrotypers for Cleveland .

Electrotypers for Cleveland . All of the employees of Hews's pottery in North Cambridge, Mass., are for Harrison; four years age seven-tenths of them were for Cleveland. About 26 per cent of the Democrats of Ward Five, Cambridge, are in favor of Harrison this year.—(New-Haven Journal.

The nickel is the smallest coin in general circulation in St. Louis. The citizens used to be proud of this fact, regarding it as an evidence of metropolitan greatness. But now there is a revulsion of feeling on the subject, and they begin to think that the absence of pennies indicates that St. Louis hasn't outgrown

the ideas that obtained when it was a border town. Says the gossiper of "The Boston Transcript" : "The Listener may be prejudiced on the subject, but he gives due notice that if anybody sends to his funeral a 'Gates Ajar,' or an open or closed book, or a broken column, or a pen with a preposterous feather in corpulent rosebuds, or a type-writer in carnations and everlastings, or any other equally original and appro-priate design, he will make no account of well-means intentions, but will proceed to haunt the giver relentlessly for the rest of his life."

Mother-Johnny, you mustn't play with Willie Hill

any more.

Johnny-Why not, mamma?

Mother-Recause he is a bad little boy.

Johnny-Well, mamma, I an't so doggone good myself that you ought to be kickin'.-(Washington Critic.

TWO YOUNG MEN DROWNED WHILE BATHING. Norwich, Conn., Aug. 10 (Special).-Jewell E. Hutchinson, of Hartford, unmarried and age twentysix years, was drowned while bathing at Block Island to-day. Mr. Hutchinson rose late this morning, ato breakfast, and went in bathing soon afterward. After staying in the water about an hour he came out shivering, but soon returned. He was seen to dive, and as he did not reappear his friends became alarmed

of heart disease. of heart disease.

New-London, Conn., Aug. 10.—Charles Carroll, of Baltimore, age twenty-three, who with his mother has been boarding in Pequotave., was drowned to-day, while bathing. He was a descendant of Charles Carroll, of Carollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The body has not been recovered.

"OOLAH" WILL HAVE TO WAIT AT THE CASINO. Rudolph Aronson received a cablegram yesterday from R. D'Oyley Carte stating that the new Gilbert and Sullivan opera will probably be ready for production at the Casino at least two weeks earlier than originally promised. In consequence of this Mr. Aronson has decided to postpone the production of Oolah" until later in the season. The success schieved by "Nadjy" warrants its continuance for ome time to come, and it will remain the attraction until the new opera is ready.

This decision will be a surprise to Francis Wilson, who owns "Colah," and who arrived to-day expecting to play in it on August 17. His feelings will doubt-less be soothed by the \$5,000 forfeit called for by the

STETSON MAY BUILD A NEW YORK THEATRE. Although John Stetson's ventures at Booth's and the Fifth Avenue were not specially satisfactory in pecuniary way, it has been known for some time that he was desirous of getting another theatre in this city. It is now rumored that he wishes to secure a piece of ground between Forty-second and Forty-third sts., at the junction of Broadway with Seventh-ave. Ogden & Clark, the real estate dealers, who are be lieved to represent Mr. Stetson, said yesterday that they were not in any disposition to give any information in the matter. They did not deny that negotiations were in progress, but intimated that nothing definite could be expected for at last two weeks.

received notice that the Presidential party, consisting of President Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland, W. L. Scott, W. H. Hatch, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture; Levi Marsh, Congressman from the NIXth District of Pennsylvania, and other present Democratic statesmen, will positively be present Williams Grove on Tuesday, August 28.

OF SPECIFICATIONS BUT ONE ERROR DE-TECTED. From The Hollidaysburg (Penn.) Register.

of the French, his insignia of Cavallere of the Order of the Crown of Italy and of Saints Mauritius and Lazzarus, the book entitled "Honors, Dipiomas," etc., and the three volumes presented to him by Queen Victoria with her autograph therein, to be delivered to the italian Ambassador in London to be sent to the Synduce of Ahrona, upon their undertaking to take charge of the same and exhibit them to the public in the library which he founded in that town for the promotion of technical education.

Senator Culion, of Illinois, is said to be improving his physical condition by taking lessons from a retired prize-fighter, one Collins, who is guaranteed as a gaving three-quarters are from papers which are now supported as a proof of the charges, only 249 are from The Tribune and all other Republican Journals; more than three-quarters are from papers which are now supported as a proof of the charges, only 249 are from The Tribune and all other Republican Journals; more than three-quarters are from papers which are now supported as a profit of the constitution of the charges, only 249 are from the Melidaysburg (Penn.) Register.

The New-York Tribune of Monday, July 23, contained an atticle which is regarded as one of the most remarkable and an atticle which is regarded as a profit of the newspaper publications ever made in this country. It consists of a twenty-four column recently to the same and exhibit them to be supported as a profit of the newspaper publications come of the newspaper of the newspaper publications come of the newspaper Senator Cullom, of Illinois, is said to be improving his physical condition by taking lessons from a retired prize fighter, one Collins, who is reported as saying that his best pupil was the late General Logan. The latter once quite "knocked out" his preceptor, where upon Collins remarked: "Mr. Logan, it's the greatest pup in the world you aren't a fighter. You'd be a daisy, sure."

Mr. Labouchere makes public, for the first time, he says, a letter of the Duke of Wellington about the battle of Waterloo, in reference to certain stories about that "world's earthquake." "I can refer you," says that "world's earthquake." "I can refer you," says the iron warrior, "only to my dispatches published in "The London Gazette.' General Alva's report is the

THE TRUE CAMPAIGN METHOD.

Attention is called to the fact that while inventive genius has done so much for the comfort of long-distance riders in railway cars, it has done little or nothing for the comfort of short-distance riders, who are much more numerous. Let the short-distance traveller raise his voice in protest.

Chicago Ahead.—It was an old chestnut roasted over on a new pan. There were only six or eight of us in the parior car, and it was pian to us that the lady from thicago and the lady from Boston had a hostile feeling toward each other. I suppose it was because the lady from Chicago had the largest diamond carrings, or because the lady from Boston had the most fashionable hat. By and by the Boston lady leaned over and politely inquired:

"Are you from the West!"

"Yes'm—Chicago! Seems to me I have heard the name."

"And are you from the Faster."

feeling toward each other. I suppose it was because the lady from Chicago had the largest diamond earlings, or because the lady from Boston had the most fashionable hat. By and by the Boston had the most fashionable hat the platform shall contain. It should commend Civil Service Reform in the clearest possible terms. These matters, no doubt, the convention will attend to, but in addition to considering these topics of National concern, the delegates will do well to follow The Tribune's advice and incorporate its suggestions in reference to State matters.

Governor Hill is to be renominated at the demand and by the efforts of the organized brewers and liquorable hat the find hat Chleago was one ahead.—(Detroit Free Press. A correspondent wants to know why railway companies do not arrange to have all passengers go out at the front end and enter at the rear end of

A MAGNIFICENT CHARITY. From The Boston Transcript.